

# Mechanics Advocate

A WEEKLY PAPER, DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF THE MECHANIC, AND THE ELEVATION OF LABOR.

JOHN TANNER,

Honor and Shame from no condition rise;  
Act well your part there all the Honor lies.

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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## The Poet's Corner.

For the Mechanic's Advocate.  
AN APPEAL TO MECHANICS.

BY A MECHANIC'S WIFE.

Mechanics, arise in the strength of your might,  
And gird on your armor for freedom and right;  
No longer be crush'd by the aristocrat's rod,  
But for once let them feel they must bow to your nod.  
Be just to yourselves; for now is your hour,  
To crush the proud tyrants who've long held the pow'r,  
Arise and be freemen,—no longer destroy  
The hopes of your children,—your pride and your joy.  
Come forth from your thralldom, the pride of the world,  
Let your motto be upward,—your banners unfurled;  
Be guided by justice, by reason and right,  
And soon your proud foe will fall in your sight.  
Tho' he's long held the power, yet the time soon will come,

When your scant little tenement shall seem like a home,  
Your own cheerful fire shall then brightly burn,  
And you be no longer the aristocrat's scorn.

For who should be freemen, but those who thus toil  
For the good of the rich, who their freedom would spoil,  
And rob them of justice, of manhood, and might,  
And live on the fruits of their labor and right?

Has not God thus declar'd, that by toil man shall live,  
And pronounce'd a deep curse on the man who'll not give

The titles and honors, which are his by right,  
The workingman's boast, the workingman's might?  
Come forth to the rescue, come forth in your pride,  
Till you see the proud tyrants lie low at your side,  
For justice and truth are both to you given,  
And a blessed reward, both on earth and in Heaven.

Utica, June 1st, 1847.

## COQUETRY.

It is a very serious thing  
To trifle with another's heart;  
To feign to hide 'neath Cupid's wing,  
And feel the pow'r of his dart,  
When there is not within the breast  
One feeling for the object there;  
To make of love an idle jest,  
When not a spark of love is near.  
Ah! cruel ones, ye little know,  
Or, knowing, ye no feeling have,  
How deep indeed's the gulf of woe  
In which your victim's heart must lave,  
When, after all ye feign'd with smiles,  
And after all ye feign'd with tears,  
Deception's face no more beguiles—  
The mask falls off, and TRUTH appears.  
O, would ye now your victim find,  
Go look in yonder gloomy cell,  
And there behold the wreck of mind,  
And see the woe no tongue may tell!  
Hear ye those shrieks so wild and shrill?  
See ye those eyes so wildly glare?  
The vital spark is burning still,  
But, ah! no REASON reigneth there!  
Reason is fled! And what is left?  
A mind to be for misery's prey;  
A heart of ev'ry joy bereft,  
Whose flow'r of peace has died away.  
Then, would one act the murderer's part,  
And strive a heartless wretch to prove,  
O, strike the dagger to the heart,  
But do not kill by feigning love!



For the Mechanic's Advocate.  
MECHANICS.—No. 1.

In the strict sense of the word, MECHANICS signifies the method of constructing machines to be put in motion, and to answer some useful end, by certain powers, which are either natural or artificial. It will thus be evident that the nature of the powers themselves is not the object of mechanical investigation, but rather the effect of them upon the passive bodies, which have received the conventional appellation of *Mechanics*, and the constructing of these in such a manner that the powers may act upon them with the smallest possible obstruction. We shall treat of this subject in its application to the various practical purposes of human life, embodying these in our description of what are usually denominated the *mechanic powers*.

## INTRODUCTORY DEFINITIONS.

1. **MATTER** is a term denoting that substance of which every thing perceived by our senses is composed. Its relation to mechanics consists in its extension, impenetrability, and inertness.

2. **BODY** is matter rendered palpable to our senses by its being collected in quantity. *Solid* bodies are such as are composed of particles of matter, with such an adhesive affinity, the one for the other, that they cannot be separated without effort; as exemplified in wood, stone, the metals, &c. There are also *fluid* bodies, whose particles adhere so slightly that they can easily be separated one from the other; as in air, wine, water, &c.

3. **DIVISIBILITY** is either a real or imaginary quality of bodies. Every substance may be divided into surprisingly minute parts by mechanical means; such as grinding, hamering, wiredrawing, &c.

4. **SPACE** is usually defined by the order of things which co-exist; in this sense, however, it is a mere abstract idea arising from our notion of the actual or possible situation of things amongst themselves. We may rather call space an extension considered without bounds, immovable, but penetrable, by matter. In this sense it may be termed *absolute space*.

5. **RELATIVE SPACE** is that variable dimension, or measure of absolute space, which our senses define by its relation to bodies within it.

6. **PLACE**, or *absolute place*, is that limited portion of infinite space occupied by a body. *Relative space*

is the situation which any body occupies when taken in relation to another body or set of objects.

7. **MOBILITY** is that property by which bodies are capable of being transferred or removed from one part to another, or of existing in different parts of space.

8. **MASSSES**.—All bodies are porous, from which cause taken with the extreme minuteness of the particles of which they are composed, it so happens that fluids have the power of insinuating themselves into all bodies; so that a mixture of two fluids will be less in bulk, and occupy less space, than when they are separate, and that the same bulk may contain different quantities of matter or *masses*.

9. **DENSITY**, strictly speaking, denotes vicinity or closeness of the particles of which a body is composed. In mechanics, however, it is employed to signify the proportion of the number of equal particles, or the quantity of matter in one body, when compared with the number of equal particles; in the same bulk of another body: density therefore, is directly as the quantity of matter, and inversely as the magnitude of the body. For example, a pound of fir-wood will occupy a much larger space than a pound of lead; hence it is said that lead is a more dense body than wood.

10. **MOTION** is a simple idea. When a boy whips a top, it turns round, or is in motion; but when he desists, it falls down, or is at rest.

The motion of bodies is considered either *absolute* or *relative*. A body is in *absolute motion* while it is actually passing from one point in fixed space to another; and in *relative motion* while its position is *varying* with respect to other bodies.

When a body is in *motion*, as much force is required to make it *rest*, as is required, while at rest, to put it in motion. Thus, suppose a boy strikes a ball from a trap, and another stands by to catch it, it will require as much strength or force to stop the ball, or to put it in a state of rest, as the other gave to put it in motion, allowing for the distance the two boys stand apart.—No body or part of matter can give itself either motion or rest; and, therefore, a body at rest will remain so forever, unless it be put in motion by some external cause; and a body in motion will move forever, unless some external cause stops it. For example, the reason why the top stops when the boy leaves off whipping, is, that the friction of its point upon the ground (or, if a boy were driving a hoop, and desisted from striking it,) and the resistance of the air, soon put it at rest.—Somewhat too, might be said on the gravity and attraction between the top and the hoop, and the earth.

A body in motion will always move on in a straight line, unless it be turned out of it by some external cause. Thus we see that a ball rolled along the ice, if the surface be very smooth, will continue its motion in a straight line till it is stopped by the friction of the ice and air, and the force of attraction and gravitation.

The swiftness of motion is measured by the distance of place, and the length of time in which it is performed. Thus, if a golf-ball and a cricket-ball move each of them twenty yards in the same time, their motions are equally swift; but if the cricket-ball move two



yards while the golf-ball is moving one, then is the motion of the cricket-ball twice as swift as the other.

But we must also consider the quantity of the motion measured by its swiftness, as in the above instances, and the quantity of matter moved at the same time.—Thus, if the cricket ball be equal in bulk and weight to the golf-ball, and move as swiftly, then it hath an equal quantity of motion. But if the cricket-ball be twice as big and heavy as the golf-ball, and yet moves equally swift, it hath double the quantity of motion; and so in proportion.

With respect to *relative and absolute motion*, Dr. Gregory says, "It is obvious that these two kinds of motion can only coincide when the bodies to which the reference is made are fixed: in other cases, a body in relative motion may or may not be in absolute motion. The determination of the absolute motions, by means of observations on the relative motions, is always a matter of great difficulty; nay, is generally absolutely impossible. Thus, when a ball is discharged from a piece of ordnance, it is possible, by means of the ballistic pendulum, and other contrivances of ingenious men, to ascertain its relative motion; that is, its motion with respect to that place on the earth's surface from which it is projected; but, in order to determine its absolute motion, the diurnal and annual motions of the earth about the sun, and probably the motion of that luminary about the centre of some more extensive system, must be taken in the account; so that, on the whole, this apparently simple inquiry becomes sufficiently complex to baffle the proudest efforts of human intelligence."

11. **TIME.**—As motion cannot be instantaneously, the consideration of time is necessarily involved in it. 12. **ABSOLUTE TIME** is a portion of duration whose quantity is only known by a comparison with another portion: the relation, therefore, between any two parts of absolute time, is not to be discovered. *Relative time* is a portion of duration which elapses during any motion of a body, or any succession of external appearances.

"There is a striking analogy between the affections of space and time; hence it is, that time may be represented by lines, and measured by motions. Hence, also, we say that an *instant* is the boundary between any two contiguous portions of time, as a point is the boundary of any contiguous lines. A *moment* is any small portion of time. To render time susceptible of mathematical discussion, it must be conceived as measurable; and, to this end, it is necessary to return to some event which we imagine uniformly requires equal times for its accomplishment. We are furnished with such an account in the complete rotation of the earth upon its axis, which makes out a natural day as an apt and obvious unit of time; this is divided into twenty-four equal parts, called hours: each of these into sixty equal parts, called minutes: and each of these, again, into sixty equal parts, called seconds. A second is the unit of time generally employed in mathematical disquisitions."

13. **VELOCITY.**—The quantity of motion is determined by velocity. It is that term which expresses the relation between the space described, by a body that is in motion, and the time which elapses during its description. This is determined by the space uniformly described during a given time.

14. **THE DIRECTION OF A MOTION.**—This is the position of the line, along which a body moves from one point to another. If a body moves on a straight line, it is termed the direction of the body; but if it moves on a curved body or line, its *direction* is continually changing.

15. **FORCE OF POWER.**—This, when applied in a mechanical sense, is that which effects a change in the state of a body; whether that state be rest or motion. The muscular power of animals, as well as pressure, impact, gravity, electricity, galvanism, &c., are considered as forces, or sources of motion. Bodies exposed to the free action of either of these are put into

motion, or have the state of their motion changed. All forces, however various, are measured by the effects they produce in like circumstances, whether the effects be creating accelerating, retarding, or deflecting motions.

16. **EQUILIBRIUM** signifies an equality of weights, powers, or forces of any sort. When bodies are at rest, they are in a state of equilibrium, or when they are acted upon by different forces, so as to be completely balanced, and have no tendency to move in any direction. Bodies are in motion when in a state of equilibrium—when the resistance to motion and the power producing it are so adjusted, that the result shall be uniform motion. It is by an accurate knowledge of both kinds of equilibrium that the theory can be applied to good practical purposes.

Mechanics, therefore, comprehends the doctrine of the rest, the equilibrium, and the motions. It has been divided into two branches, namely, *mechanics*, properly so called, and *hydraulics*. The former of these embraces *statics*, or the balance-rest of solid bodies; and *dynamics*; which is a consideration of the motion of solid bodies, and their force during the continuance of motion. The latter branch comprehends *hydrostatics*, which refers to the resting equilibrium of liquids or non-elastic fluid bodies; and *hydrodynamics*, which treats of such bodies in motion. *Pneumatics*, or the doctrine of the weight, pressure, and effects of elastic fluids, as air and gaseous bodies, is also referable to this branch of mechanics.

For the Mechanic's Advocate.

#### ALPHABETICAL SKETCHES.—No. 2.

BY JAMES O'SULLIVAN.

##### Bigotry.

If we examine, attentively, the annals of the past, we will find, that nearly all the evils which have oppressed, and dissensions which have distracted, society, are mainly attributable to this blighting vice; which none, but the low-minded and those who seek to destroy the peace of the world, by making "brother war with brother," ever practice. It is a vice, which, with its iron fetters, binds down to its sway all those who come within the reach of its wasting influence, and renders them abject to its will. Like the lightning-stroke, or the venomous sting of the serpent, it spreads ruin and desolation wherever it obtains a footing.

Liberty of conscience is one of the noblest traits of our Constitution, and yet, man's nature is so perverse, and the dominion of bigotry, so powerful, that he will not, even in the face of that Constitution, restrain his intolerant feelings, but finds vent for them in persecuting, even with fire and sword, those who differ, in any way, shape, or manner, from the opinions—either religious or political—which they have been taught to cherish.

Look at the rivers of blood which annually crimson the earth with their stain—look at them, and behold in them, the fruits of bigotry; that vice whose deeds

"Chill the hen's, and make the blood run cold!"

Look upon the whole earth, (for there is no country free from its trammels), and see the many tender hearts which it has rent asunder—the ties which it has broken—the bitter tears which it has caused to flow—the sighs which it has wrung from the innermost recesses of the broken heart—the desolation with which it has visited peaceful firesides—and "last, but not least," the many thousands, perhaps millions, of human beings, whom it has exiled from country, home, friends, and all that they held dear, and cast upon the cold mercy of strangers, unknowing and unknown.

It is needless to enumerate the many instances of the evil effects which this vice has been productive of; it is sufficient to know and to feel that there have been such instances, and, (to our shame be it said), even in our own country. In its early history, we will find, that Quakers—those harmless, inoffensive people—

were persecuted to the death; being banished, flogged, branded, having their tongues bored through with red-hot irons, and other cruelties, so revolting, that the mind involuntarily shrinks from their contemplation. But modern times, as late as the year 1845, have furnished almost a parallel to those early atrocities. In that year, in Philadelphia, (the city of brotherly love), the cry of religious intolerance was raised, and the hitherto peaceful city became the scene of bloodshed, incendiarism, and of sacrilege. Churches were burnt to the ground and their altars desecrated, convents razed to the earth and their gentle occupants turned out in the chill mid-night air, and orderly, peaceable and worthy citizens, butchered in open day.

But Ireland has been the principal scene of its operations. During the reigns of Henry VIII., Edward VI., Queen Elizabeth, and the Protectorate of Cromwell, up to the commencement of the reign of the Hanoverian Dynasty, or George I., with the exceptions of the reign of Mary, and part of that of James II., the Catholic religion was not tolerated, and was visited with all the horrors which a brutal soldiery could commit, or a bloody Penal Code, sanction. Catholic citizens might be murdered with impunity—their clergy were banished, under pain of death if they returned; if they were desirous of educating their children, they were compelled to send them abroad, and they had to celebrate the services of their church in the solemn hours of night, and in secret, fearful lest they be discovered and put to death. They continued to be persecuted, in this manner, though with less rigidity, till the accession of George IV. to the throne, in 1829, the year of the Catholic Emancipation, when the Penal Code was abolished, and the war of extermination ceased.

I do not mention these facts in vindication of the intolerance afterwards exercised by the Catholics toward the Protestants, during the reign of Mary—bigotry of all kinds and of all sects, I alike detest, and I have no disposition to advance any extenuating circumstance that might justify them in their course; but I contend, that all the authors who have written on that subject, as well as the authors of the History of England, religious and political, were favorably inclined toward the Protestant faith, and that, therefore, much exaggeration exists, in the accounts of the persecutions committed by the Catholics.

Much of *political bigotry* also, exists in both the Old and the New World. This bigotry is somewhat similar to religious bigotry, and, therefore, what has been said of that, is equally applicable to this. The members of one political party believe that no good emanates from the members of the other, and will not even give them credit for good intentions. It does not follow, that if a man's opinions are wrong, they are so intentionally—the wrong may be in the head, not in the heart. France and the Russian Empire, have been the principal theatres of all the horrors which attend political bigotry; but, as all must be familiar with the incidents of the French Revolution, and the atrocities that have been, and are yet being perpetrated, by the Czar of Russia, it is needless to detail them here. In conclusion, I say, that a person who cherishes feelings of religious bigotry, has, in reality, no religion at all, and a person who cherishes feelings of political bigotry, is no patriot.

If, in the course of my remarks, I have said aught that savors of bigotry, or that will wound the feelings of any portion of the community, I am open to conviction, and would be pleased to have such persons reproach me with my inconsistency, and disprove my assertions.

**WISCONSIN.**—This territory has already 58 newspapers; two daily, two semi-weekly, and twenty-four weekly—of which eleven are Whig, ten Democratic, two neutral, and one abolition. One Whig and one Democratic are printed in German. The vote of the State on the adoption of the Constitution, was: Yes, 13,900—No, 19,967—about 37,000 votes were polled: so the State is without a Constitution.



## Mechanics' Mutual Protection.

### MECHANICS' MUTUAL PROTECTION.

A new order of this name has recently been formed, which numbers over thirty divisions in the State of New York, and several in other States. It is similar in organization to the Odd Fellows, Sons of Temperance, and Young America, but has made an advance on all the Benefit Societies that I am aware of, except Young America, in adopting as one of its ultimate objects a fair remuneration of labor, and, in the mean time, a reduction of the hours of labor for wages, and the cultivation of a proper understanding between the employer and employed.

This order held a public meeting at the Tabernacle on Thursday night, at which an address was delivered by Mr. Gillispie, and an oration by Mr. McFarlane; two of its principal officers. The oration was a very able production, though defective, I think (as seems the organization) in looking to the mechanical interest as distinct from the agricultural and other departments of labor, and particularly labor for wages. It will eventually be seen by the Protection, that it is utterly impossible to secure the entire rights of labor without a union of the whole.

The Mechanics' Mutual Protection, as was evinced from a remark of the Oration, is an Institution of Progress, and it is hoped, will be represented in the next Industrial Congress.—*Young America.*

## New Inventions.

### IMPROVEMENT IN TELEGRAPHIC REPORTING.

—We copy from the Buffalo Commercial Advertiser a description of a "Repeating Telegraphic Register," invented by Mr. Francis S. Pearse of that city, which, if all that is said of it be true, is a great improvement on the machinery now used for the purpose of indicating telegraphic communications. It is of small, compact form, and is said to operate with ease, rapidity, and unerring certainty. In front, says the Commercial Advertiser, is the Dial Register, upon the periphery of which, like the figures on the dial of a clock, are ranged the alphabet in bold, distinct characters, and the ten numerals and dots. Upon the face of the dial moves a hand connected with an escapement. This is used for reporting by sight. The operator moves a hand on a corresponding dial, and all the reporters at the other end of the line have to do is, to write down the letters as indicated by the hand on the dial there. Fifty or more reporters, it is stated, can write down the communications at the same time. This part of the apparatus can be used alone, or be instantly connected with the Type and Printing Apparatus, when it is desired to obtain the report in an enduring form, or it can be closed when private communications are transmitted.

Further, says the Advertiser, the printing apparatus is so constructed as to print with a clear, legible impression two or twenty or more copies at the same time and upon both sides of the paper. The type ink themselves, also distribute the ink, and after making an impression, clean themselves, and are again ready for use. The copies of reports can be printed black upon one side and red upon the other. There is a Repeater, by which any letter, &c., can be reprinted or repeated in a moment, without the dial hand moving, or the circuit being broken. Another singular and important part of the invention is said to be an arrangement by which two currents are made to traverse the same conductor, and effect different ends, without affecting each other.

Mr. Pearse uses a magnet of his own, which he styles the Compound Multiplier, instead of the common magnet.

This is an important invention, if true. We have not, however, implicit confidence in the matter.

**MACHINE FOR MAKING BUNGS AND PLUGS.**—Mr. Josiah Kirby, of Cincinnati, Ohio, has invented a machine for making and pointing Plugs and Bungs, which, although an out-of-the-way sort of manufacture, seems likely to rival that for making shoe pegs. The machine makes and points in the most perfect style, one hundred a minute, which are sold at so low a

price, (\$4 per thousand for pork plugs, and 50 cents for flour,) as must supercede the old hand process.—They are of precisely uniform size, and vastly better than it is possible to make them by hand.

**PEG SPLITTING MACHINE.**—We learn from the Scientific American that there is a machine for splitting shoe pegs now in operation in the town of Boxford, Mass., in the steam mill of Messrs. Batchelder & Brothers. It was invented and a caveat entered at the Patent office by Richards & Batchelder, of Lynn, Mass. This machine splits 25 bushels of pegs per day. It is easily adjusted to any size of pegs and performs its work with accuracy. It is the result of two years' thought and experiment and has been perfected in successive improvements made on various other principles, till at length it has been brought to its present form.—The machine is manufactured by Richard Richards, of Lynn, Mass.

**NEW THRESHING MACHINE.**—By foreign papers, we learn that a Mr. Staple, of Enoder's parish, England, has invented a new Threshing machine, which can thrash and make perfectly clean 1200 bundles of wheat in an hour, or about 2000 bushels per day, with two horses, going at a very moderate pace.

**SMEETING COPPER BY ELECTRICITY.**—It is said that 1500 persons, including a number from the Cornish mines, England, are this year employed at, or in connection with the business of, the copper mines on Lake Superior. Dr. Houghton was the first to draw public attention to the mineral region, yet, so narrow-minded were the Michigan Legislators in 1839, that they refused the doctor \$200, being the amount of his expenses in a tedious journey that year, to report thereon, rather choosing to allow his manuscript, the result of much toil, to remain unpublished. He was afterwards drowned while on an exploring tour. No furnaces have yet been erected for smelting the ore, which is all shipped for the East, and some of it has been sent to England for analysis.

Recent accounts from Europe speak of a discovery for smelting copper by electricity, and that it takes less than two days to accomplish what the old process required three to effect, and with a mere moiety of the former expense. Ore raised one day, is converted into bars the next. We have not, as yet, met with any detailed account of the improved process but, if practicable, it will be of great value on the shores of the father of lakes. The Cornish mines are estimated to produce copper worth five millions of dollars annually, and these States at present import large quantities.

The English mode of smelting by lightning has been patented in Britain, and the Welsh smelters estimate their future savings in fuel at \$7500 per day. Australia sent 10,000 tons of ore to Wales last year to be run into bars. By the new mode the work can be done where the ore is found.

## The Son of Temperance.

**MECHANICS' DIVISION, No. 188.**—This flourishing young Division held a public meeting at its beautiful hall, on Friday evening of last week. A very large company of ladies and gentlemen were present. A number of excellent performers delighted the audience with instrumental and vocal music. Addresses were delivered by M. W. Chaplain, Rockwell, of Hudson, P. W. Ps. Coles and Potter, of Boston, and Br. Copway the Ojebwa chief. We have seldom spent an evening more agreeably.—*Organ.*

Divisions of the Sons of Temperance have been established in forty-seven of the fifty-seven counties in Pennsylvania; the average number of members to a Division is ninety-eight.—*Organ.*

## The Odd Fellows' Department.

**I. O. O. F.**—At a special meeting of Phoenix Lodge No. 41, held June 11th, 1847, P. G. Wm. J. Blackall was called to preside.

Wm. C. Schuyler, B. F. Austin and A. W. Gates, a committee appointed for the purpose, reported the following preamble and resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, Almighty God, in His inscrutable providence, has again laid a heavy hand upon us by removing from our midst a respected and beloved Brother; it is therefore

**Resolved,** That while we mourn the absence of Brother PETER WOOD, we are soled by the recollection of his manly and christian virtues, and of his faithful adherence to the principles of Odd Fellowship—principles which received new lustre from the uniform consistency of his religious life, and which, when recognized and practised by man in his intercourse with the world, elevate his character, and make him a principal ornament in society.

**Resolved,** That we deeply sympathize with the family of the deceased, in their untimely bereavement, and in "friendship love and truth" assure them that the institution which the husband and father has honored, can never cease to care for the widow and the orphan.

**Resolved,** That the charter and emblems of the Lodge be shrouded in crape for the current term.

**Resolved,** That the city papers be requested to publish these proceedings, and that the Secretary transmit a copy thereof to the widow of our departed friend.

Wm. J. Blackall, Ch'n.

## LIST OF PATENTS

ISSUED FROM THE UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE,

For the week ending June 19th, 1847.

To Samuel B. Sexton, of Baltimore, Md. for improvement in Air-tight Stoves. Patented June 19, 1847.

To John Elgar, of Baltimore, Md., for improvement in machines for cutting Corn Fodder. Patented June 19, 1847.

To Joel L. Hoyt, of Port Jervis, New York, for improvement in Shaft Tuge for Harness. Patented June 19, 1847.

To Charles Louis Fleischmann of Washington, D. C., for improvement in Cotton Wadding. Patented June 19, 1847.

To Anthony Shermer, of Philadelphia, Pa., for improvement in apparatus for Steering Vessels. Patented June 19, 1847.

To James A. Cutting and Geo. Butterfield, of Boston, Mass., for improvement in Spark Arresters. Patented June 19, 1847.

To Ureli C. Hill and Charles F. Hill, of New York, for improvement in Musical Instruments. Patented June 19, 1847.

To Lewis C. England, of N. Y., for improvement in Tanning Morocco. Patented June 19, 1847.

To Able B. Buel, of Westmoreland, New York, for improvement in Harness Buckles. Patented June 19, 1847.

To Addison Smith, of Perrysburg, Ohio, for improvement in Measuring Cloth, &c. Patented June 19, 1847.

To James Walker, of Belle Fountain, Ohio, for improvement in Ploughs. Patented June 19, 1847.

To William Lewis, of Edgfield Court House S. C., for improvement in Straw Cutters. Patented June 19, 1847.

To Cornelius H. Preston, of New York, for improvement in forming Bricks. Patented June 19, 1847.

### DESIGNS.

To Michael Gibney, of New York, for designs for Spoons and Forks. Patented June 19, 1847.

### RE-ISSUES.

To William Hovey, of Worcester, Mass., for improvement in machinery for grinding Tools. Patented Sept. 23, 1845. Re-issued June 19, 1847.

**BRITISH NAVAL STATISTICS.**—Number of vessels built and registered in 1846, in the United Kingdom: sailing vessels 732, steamers 77—total 809. Tonnage, sailing vessels 103,394; steamers 15,956—total 125,350.

Vessels sold and transferred in 1846, belonging to the United Kingdom including vessels sold to foreigners: sailing vessels 2,489, steamers 110—total 2,499. Tonnage, sailing vessels 351,261, steamers 13,221—total 364,482.

Vessels and tonnage wrecked, &c. in 1846. Sailing vessels 91,221, steamers 678—total 91,899.

Vessels 529, steamers 8—total 537. Tonnage, sailing vessels 71, steamers 14—total 85. Tonnage, sailing vessels 6,578, steamers 995—total 7,573.

Vessels and tonnage broken up in 1846. Sailing vessels 71, steamers 14—total 85. Tonnage, sailing vessels 6,578, steamers 995—total 7,573.

**PROSPECTS OF THE FARMERS.**—The Trenton News says the crops have wonderfully improved in that State. We hear from every part of New Jersey, that the earth will be taxed to its utmost—that every inch of ground has been put under contribution—that the farmers are laboring day and night to get in as large crops as possible. One man who usually plants five acres of potatoes, has put in sixteen; another has doubled his usual quantity of wheat, and a third has improved four or five times the usual quantity of corn ground. If the season should prove to be as favorable as it now promises, the crops of the present year will far exceed those of the last.



## MECHANIC'S ADVOCATE.

"THE LABORER IS WORTHY OF HIS HIRE."

ALBANY, JULY 1, 1847.

## THE MECHANIC'S ADVOCATE.

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## NEW AGENTS.

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WILLIAM H. SMITH, Geneva.  
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## ADVERTISEMENTS

WILL BE CONSPICUOUSLY INSERTED, AT THE FOLLOWING RATES:

For 3 months, \$4 per square of 12 lines

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PAYABLE, IN ALL CASES, IN ADVANCE.

## "THOSE THAT SOW, SHALL REAP."

Such is the cheering promise made by the Saviour, in regard to the spiritual industry of his followers. It was given them as an inducement to "work out their salvation," and to promote that christian industry and activity, without which it is impossible to enter Heaven. The promise was disclosed, as a means of soothing and softening the horrors of the Christian warfare, and in order that the saint on earth, as he viewed the difficulties which lay between him and the Promised Land, might, by the refreshing influence of this holy promise, be led onward to his destined Heaven.

Unfortunately, however, for the great mass of mankind, the same promise does not apply to the improvement of their temporal condition. A man may share with others, a great portion of the evils of life. Gloomy midnight and bustling mid-day, may still find him a Son of Toil. Hard and incessant may have been the labor of years. Yet, of what avail are these facts? They cannot bear him above the pressure of adversity. The beam of prosperity which they diffuse o'er his path, is faint and fleeting, only enabling him to discern the work that lies beyond.

We know not of a more pitiable spectacle to contemplate, than that of a man who, for years, has labored incessantly, and who, early and late, has been found plying his humble and accustomed task. Yet, useless, or little more than useless, have been his exertions. No golden pile nor lofty-sounding title, has been his reward. Neither has he sought them. Riches and fame are baubles which none but fools can envy. But a moderate competence, to relieve the stern necessities of age, and, at least, a respectable name, these, these, has he sought, but obtained them not. Dark as the thunder-cloud, aye, doubly dark, are the prospects of such a man. The cloud cometh, and passeth away, but the one that lowers upon his prospects, will remain until every earthly prospect has vanished.

Happy the man who, after the toils of a long series of years, can look to the future with hope; who, as he casts one eye upon the sorrows of the past, can, with the other, survey the joys, even though few, that lie beyond. Who, as he presides o'er the simple meal, or sits around the domestic hearth, can say to the faithful partner of his bosom: "Let us heed not the trials of the present. We shall have a little, at least, a little, to cheer us in declining age." O! happy the lot of a Mechanic like this. The tears of sorrow are transformed into the tears of joy, and the plaintive tones of mourning are lost in the wild transports of rapture.

What a sad reverse to the above picture is presented

in that of the great mass of Mechanics! Not only must they labor like Africa's slaves; not only must they "early drudge and late," despite the warnings of Reason and the remonstrances of Nature, but could unremitting industry secure for them the necessities of life, not only for the present, but the future, also—when the nerves begin to relax and the body to sink, before the ravages of Time and Care, so blissful an assurance would chase the shades of sorrow from the Mechanic's brow, and solace and soothe him in the severest hardships. It would come, like some celestial visitant on a mission of mercy, to root out from his path, the thorns of misery and the seeds of tribulation, leaving in their places, the most delicious flowers, with beauty to delight, and fragrant to cheer him. O! not more beautiful than blest, not more happy than heavenly, would be the influence of an agent like this!

Thus, as through a long period of years, he has sown, so also may he reap. The remembrance of toil might be dissipated in its rewards, and Joy, waving its wand before his imagination, the past, dark and forbidding, might be shrouded from sight, and the future, bright and resplendent, alone presented to view. It is not, however, intended by these remarks, that the reader should infer we consider it necessary for each Mechanic to be enabled to pronounce himself what is improperly termed "independent;" that each Mechanic should have a superabundance of this world's possessions, and sport among men, like a summer butterfly among the flowers. But we would have the rich, instead of insisting on the lowest farthing, proportion, according to their abilities, the compensation of labor. We would see all public officers, or rather, public servants, more frugal in the distribution of the public moneys, when even just and necessary taxes are but with difficulty defrayed, by hard working citizens. We would have employers concede the Ten Hour system, because, by its adoption, the health and leisure of the employees are materially promoted. We would have proper deference paid the occupations of the producing classes, and not have physical, entirely subservient to mental, labor.

The above are four great expedients for alleviating the distresses of the laboring portions of population, and enabling them to advance, both in the social and the intellectual world. The necessity of each advancement has been discussed in preceding articles.

When we reflect that the above methods are calculated to secure the objects for which we and all true Mechanics are laboring, we are astonished upon comparing the simplicity of the means with the magnitude of the results. Seldom, indeed, does it occur, that causes so light, (if thus we may speak of them,) are connected with effects so great. It bears the aspect of a Divine manifestation. It certainly seems as though Providence would indicate that there is no real, substantial barrier, to the accomplishment of these purposes.

It would be little less than madness to suppose, or, at least, to pretend to suppose, (for there can be no possible truth in the declaration,) that there exists a vast, and almost appalling difference between the degrees of labor and the distribution of its rewards. They who are alternately blushing beneath the aristocrat's scorn, or struggling to gain the ascendancy over the effects of his avarice, are, nevertheless, the ones to whom all his earthly possessions are attributable. What! though they have placed him on the pinnacle of fame or riches? What! though for his benefit they have braved the winter's cold, or borne the summer's heat, he has a head insensible to reason and argument, and a heart steeled to humanity and suffering. They no sooner become his friends, than he becomes their enemy. If they achieve his victories, they must likewise decorate his triumph. If they erect the altar of his pride and power, they are at once cast upon it, as the earliest and only offerings.

Who can conceive a greater excess of iniquity! a deeper or more damnable ingratitude! Our feelings

of justice and humanity are outraged, when we cast our eye over the earth, and, in imagination, see toiling millions bowed down by excessive labor, while the few are reaping the rewards of their industry, sporting a costly equipage, unconscious of want, care, or misery.

The Saviour interfered not with the social or political economy of mankind. He solely applied himself to their spiritual necessities. But, if, in regard to christian labor, he assured them that "those who sow, shall reap," why should not legislators apply the same language in regard to worldly industry? The principles of justice are directly opposed to depriving men of the advantages, after having shared all the disadvantages, of labor.

But, to such an unusual extent have we already prolonged this article, that, in the present number, we can pursue the theme no farther. In some subsequent publication of the Advocate, we shall, most gladly, renew it.

The circus season wound up on Wednesday last, by the performance of Howes' establishment. This concern exhibited a marked contrast to those which preceded it, which were well conducted, and every way worthy of the patronage of the circus-going public. Howes' circus, however, is a most egregious humbug, the performances, with but little exception, of a very inferior character, and the whole affair characterized by a vulgarity absolutely disgusting. We regret that we were so far imposed upon by accounts in other papers, as to recommend this concern to the patronage of the public. To our friends of the press in those places which this humbug is yet to visit, we will simply remark, that they need not be surprised if their contracts with the advertising agent should be repudiated by the honorable proprietor.—*Geneva Gaz.*

Good! We are glad to see one press independent enough to discountenance one of these swindling concerns that annually inundate the country, and rob, or worse than rob, the hard-working portion of community, of a part of their hard-earned substance. It does seem to us that every paper in the State should denounce all and every kind of these traveling humbugs. How much more to the advantage of our race, could this money have been appropriated. We doubt not, that in Geneva alone, there was money enough collected to place a good weekly paper, (the Gazette, for instance,) in the hands of every family in the town of Seneca, and paid a year's schooling for the children of every poor family in the village of Geneva.

We are sorry to see the Gazette denounces but one of them. The money squandered is but the smallest of the evils of circus-going—a thousand others follow in its train.

## "INDEPENDANT."

Among the whole host of words employed for the purpose of denoting a state of extreme affluence and splendor, as well as an utter exemption from labor, not one is more frequently or grossly mis-applied than the one which heads this article. Survey, for a moment, the countless myriads of terms and titles applied to men of large fortunes, and not one excels in point of falsehood and absurdity, that of "independent." Vainly the eye and mind search for its parallel. Sickened with the subject, in disgust they abandon the pursuit.

It requires no studied argument to prove, that no man can exist here, wholly by his own labor. That, at least, is a fact which every reasonable mind will readily concede. No man can, by direct means, provide for himself all the necessities, much less, the superfluities, of life. He cannot, at once, till the soil by which his bread is produced, spin the cloth that defends his body from the varieties of weather, and erect the tenement which he inhabits. He may devote himself to one particular branch of business—perhaps two—seldom, three. By this means, he is not only enabled to provide for his own necessities in that line, but for the necessities of others, also. But to do more than this, he is incompetent—he must rely upon the assistance of others.



Now, to be thoroughly independent, a man must possess, in himself, the resources for supplying all his wants. He must look upon himself as the great storehouse from whence all his goods are derived. He must be enabled to understand and cultivate each various department of human industry. He must attain that state when the great benefits which men confer upon one another, no longer find in him a grateful object, and he is cold and insensible to them. In short, he must attain that hitherto unknown pinnacle, where, as men gaze from mountain-peaks upon the world below, he can gaze upon the rest of mankind as comparative insects; where he is placed alone and beyond all human control, not even excepting the higher influences of Law and Government.

"But," interposes some wily aristocrat, "not conceding his exemption from the obligations which the last-named objects impose, the man whom we term 'independent,' performs no labor, and is still maintained; therefore, the justice of his claims to that disputed title, are rendered perfectly apparent."

This objection brings us more directly, to the point. We reply, that a man's self-exemption from labor, is the most satisfactory proof it is possible to adduce, of his dependance upon others. The man who, by his own exertions, administers even to a portion of his wants, is, to a limited extent, independent. He is enabled to relieve himself of the aid of others in that respect, and to feel that he is not entirely dependant upon their bounty. But he who, actually boasting of disobedience to the Divine injunction, "In the sweat of thy face shalt thou eat bread," with whatever idle pretence he may lull his honor to repose, is, in reality, the most dependant of all creatures. To others he is indebted not only for a few things, but for everything that can prolong his existence, or administer to its recreation.

To be brief, then, for a man's maintenance, labor is indispensable. If he himself be capable of performing it all, and is not subjected to the restraints of law and legislation, he is, so far as human things extend, independent. If, on the contrary, he performs no labor, it does not diminish the truth of the fact, that that labor is performed. But it proves, clearly, if not indisputably, that he is utterly destitute of self support, at the entire mercy of others, and that the burden of his existence rests upon the shoulders of his fellows—a fact which he is too stupid to comprehend, or too ungrateful to acknowledge.

The mind rejects, then, the belief of the non-laborer's independence. The fact that he labors not for his own existence, although the labor must be performed, brings direct conviction to the mind of the impartial inquirer, that he is absolutely dependant on the bounty of his fellows. Alas! for him, that the discussion which would prove him a king, should prove him a pauper. Alas! for him, that the beacon light which he vainly would have followed to honor, should conduct him to the very object he was seeking to escape. A rebuke like this is well adapted to its purpose.

We think we have now conclusively shown, that those who make their daily boasts of absolute 'independence,' are, in reality, the greatest strangers to it. But the discussion of facts has consumed too much room to permit us now to draw the inferences, which we reserve for a subsequent number.

The National Reformers of Troy intend celebrating the 70th Anniversary of our National Independence, on the 5th of July, by a picnic in some rural place, near the city. The Reformers of Albany are respectfully invited to join them. JOHN ALLEN will deliver the Oration.

CROWDED OUT.—"Gleams of Rationality," by Mr. McDonald; a searching article, by "A Hand that thinks;" "The Mechanic as he is, and the Mechanic as he should be," by C. W. T., and several other articles of interest.

A man that keeps riches and enjoys them not, is like an ass that carries gold and eats thistles.

We learn that ROBERT MCFARLANE, Esq., has taken charge of the editorial department of the *Scientific American*, which is to be united with the *Mechanic's Journal* formerly published in this city, but now removed to New York. The paper will be published by Munn & Co. at 126 Fulton St.

As the *Mechanics Advocate*, is now the only paper published out of the city of New York, devoted to the interest of Mechanics, we hope our friends will unite in giving us their support. All admit the necessity and usefulness of such a work, and we trust they will carry out their convictions by subscribing for the *Advocate*.

Dr. HERRICK'S MEDICINES.—We paid the doctor's factory a flying visit the other day, and did not the crowded state of our columns prevent, we should like to give our readers some idea of its vast extent. These medicines have been before the public but a short time, yet their virtues have been appreciated to such an extent, that we are informed it is utterly impossible to keep up with the increasing demand. Their efficacy in removing disease, has been testified to by many of our most influential citizens.

TRANSFER OF THE JOURNAL.—During the time the Journal has been published by us, it has been our pleasure to receive the highest testimonial of approbation from a majority of Protections. In transferring it to other and able hands, we wish to bespeak for it the continued patronage of the order, as it will be decidedly the best mechanics' paper in this country, and the cheapest.—*Mechanics Journal*.

Well that is modest! We like modesty, we do, particularly when it is tempered with so bountiful a supply of truth (?) as the above extract is; "decidedly the best," Whew! and "the cheapest!" We did flatter ourselves, that both of those qualities appertained exclusively to the *Advocate*; but how awfully we have been mistaken, to be sure! Well, well, we must console ourselves with the following extract from JOEL;

"We never had a piece of bread,  
Particularly large and white,  
But it would fall upon the floor;  
And on the buttered side."

At the annual meeting of the Agriculturalists' and Mechanics' Association of Louisiana, held at Baton Rouge, January, 1847, on motion of D. D. Avery, Esq., it was

Resolved, unanimously, That the Hon. Zadock Pratt, of New-York, be constituted an honorary member of this Association, and that a committee of two be appointed, to carry out this resolution.

Committee—D. D. AVERY and J. D. B. DeBOW.

[Col. Pratt's answer.]

PRATTSVILLE, Greene Co., March 2d, 1847.

GENTLEMEN:

I have received your flattering letter of the 10th ult., advising me of my election as an honorary member of the Louisiana Agriculturalists' and Mechanics' Association.

Be assured, gentlemen, that I highly appreciate the honor. Mechanic and farmer, as I am, I take great pride in being associated with my brethren of the South. While you furnish us with cotton and sugar, we, in return, send our leather and other manufactured articles; and thus, mutually benefit each other. Hoping, gentlemen, that we may thus always be found, co-operating for our country's good, and that the exchange of goodwill and mutual advantage may be constantly increased, I remain

Yours, truly,

Z. PRATT.

To Messrs. D. D. Avery and J. D. B. DeBow,

Committee.

The Mechanics and Workingmen of the city of Albany, will meet, *en masse*, at the City Hall, on Friday evening, 2d inst., at 8 o'clock, for the purpose of expressing their approbation of the passage of the Ten Hours' Bill through the English Parliament, as well as invoking the passage of the same through the National and State Legislatures of our own country.

## NEWS OF THE WEEK.

The Weather, during the week, has been of the warmest kind, in fact it is so decidedly hot this morning, that we fear we shall be unable to grind out our usual quantity of "news."

Later from Mexico.—A party which left Puebla for Vera Cruz under command of Capt. Bainbridge, was attacked several times by guerrillas, and lost one wagon and five men. Capt. Bainbridge reached McIntosh's company, which was fired on all night, and ultimately arrived at Vera Cruz in safety.

A party under Capt. Duperre was attacked by a superior force of the Mexicans. After an engagement the enemy was repulsed and Capt. D. proceeded to Vera Cruz. American loss, 3 killed and 3 wounded.

Gen. Cadwallader joined Col. McIntosh, who, in command of a valuable wagon train, had met the enemy in superior force, thinking it inexpedient to risk an engagement, had sent back to Vera Cruz for reinforcements. At the National Bridge, Cadwallader engaged the enemy for several hours, and finally repulsed him with a loss of 100 men. The American loss was 15 killed and 40 wounded. After the battle the train moved on unmolested to Jalapa.

The station at Jalapa has been broken up.

Gen. Scott had opened the road from Puebla to Tuxpan for supplies.

Gen. Shields joined Gen. Scott with 1000 men.

There is much sickness in the city of Vera Cruz, but not much in the Castle.

No preparations had been made for resistance between Puebla and the city of Mexico.

Twenty thousand troops are reported to be collected in the capital.

Gen. Scott will remain at Puebla until he receives reinforcements.

Santa Anna has a second time resigned his civil and military stations. The resignation was not accepted.

Five of the Mexican Generals had been arrested and sent to different States for confinement.

A fresh Pronunciamento at the Capital had been put down.

The Markets for the past week have been very dull, with a downward tendency, and flour is now sold at an average of about \$9, Meal \$4 50, Corn 92¢ 94 cts. Oats 50 cts.

Rochester, June 26, P. M.

The milling business is in a great degree suspended for the present, in consequence of the scarcity of wheat. Wheat sells at \$1 50. Flour is dull at former quotations. Corn at 69¢ 70. Freights to Albany 63¢ for flour. Wool comes in freely and is sold at from 25 to 35¢.

Buffalo Market June 26—3 P. M.

Receipts for twenty-four hours—Flour, 5,500 barrels; wheat, 11,000 bush; Corn 6,000 do.

Flour—The tendency of the market is still downward. There were but few buyers in market, and the sales were unimportant. Holders would sell at something off the quotations of yesterday.

Grain—The tendency of the market continues downward. The only sale of importance was 2800 bu.—Wheat at \$1 29. Holders show a willingness to sell at even lower rates.

For Corn the market is dull and the transactions to day, which were limited, were made at a decline on yesterday's sales.

Whiskey—No sales to report. The market is nominally 22 cts.

Freight to Albany on Flour \$7 1-2 cts.

New York Saturday June 26,

Hay—The market is heavy, and sales are making at 55¢ 50 cents per cwt.

PROVISIONS—There is great inactivity in all kinds of Provisions, and prices are generally heavy. Prime Pork, however, is steady, and small sales are making at 13 50; Mess is \$16. A sale of 100 bbls Mess Beef was made at 13 50, and 80 tierces Prime Mess at 20 50, for export. Lard continues dull, and the transactions are moderate. Pickled Meats are plenty and dull. Sales 30 hhd Smoked Western Shoulders and Sides at 7 1-2 and 9 1-2 cts. In Butter and Cheese there is not much doing. Good Butter is firm. The quotations for Smoked Meats are, Beef 11 1-2 cts; Hams 9 1-2 all; Sides 9¢ 10; Shoulders 7 1-2 8 1-4.

Our old friend, CHARLEY TAYLOR, takes a benefit at the Museum to-morrow evening, at which time will be produced a new moral Temperance Drama, entitled the "GOBLET OF DEATH," written by Mr. Taylor, who is a Son of Temperance, an upright man, and a veteran actor. We trust he will receive a substantial reward for his exertions to please and improve.



**PLUMBE'S daguerrian Galleries** OF PATENT  
Premier a Col-  
ored Photographs at 75 Court street and 55 Hanover street, Boston;  
122 Broadway, New York; 138 Chestnut street, Philadelphia;  
122 Baltimore street, Baltimore; Pennsylvania Avenue, Wash-  
ington, D. C.; Broadway, Saratoga Springs, and Danvers, Iowa.  
Awarded the Gold and Silver Medal, for first premiums and  
two higher honors at the National, the Massachusetts, the New  
York and Pennsylvania exhibitions, for the most splendid colored  
daguerotype and best apparatus. Admittance free.  
Likeness taken every day, without regard to the weather.  
Pictures taken at this unrivalled establishment on the largest  
plates, or in groups of any desired number, in a style of a superior  
to any thing of the kind produced elsewhere.

Also Premiers Apparatus, Plates and Cases, supplied at lower  
rates than at any other place in the United States. 161

**The Shakers' Sarsaparilla.**—THE use of Sarsa-  
parilla as an altera-  
tive and tonic medicine, is becoming more and more extensive;  
and although many forms are given and recommended for preparing  
this root for the purpose, but few, if any of them, contain a sufficient  
quantity of the virtues of Sarsaparilla to produce the medical  
effect.

The Compound Concentrated Syrup of Sarsaparilla made in the  
United Society of Shakers, is prepared with great care, and the  
increasing demand for it is positive proof of its good effects. It is  
now prescribed by many physicians, which is the best evidence that  
they give it the preference over all other preparations of Sarsaparilla  
yet offered to the public.

The price is another advantage this Syrup has over all others; it  
being only about one third as much as most other preparations.

Since its introduction to the public, its reputation has been con-  
stantly increasing, and its popularity extending in every direction,  
being recommended by the most distinguished physicians.

Sold at the HIFANIC MEDICINE STORE, 24 Ferry st., Troy.

Price 75 cents per bottle.

#### AMERICAN PRACTICE OF MEDICINE.

DR. N. S. DEAN,

Nos. 10 and 11, Norton st., Albany, has established an INFIRMARY  
for the reception of patients, who are afflicted with various acute  
and chronic diseases. His charges for board and medical attend-  
ance are moderate. His BATHING ROOMS are in complete order.  
Warm, Cold, Shower, Sulphur and Medicinal Baths in readiness  
at all times, for the accommodation of his patients, and of the citi-  
zens generally.

Single baths 25 cents, 6 tickets for one dollar.

Dr. Dean employs in his practice vegetables only, as experience  
and practice have proved sufficient (without resort to mineral  
poisons), to cure or alleviate all diseases, to which the human family  
are subject, renders his services as a doctor to the public, a tried  
fact, and a trial of them will convince the most skeptical and un-  
believing of their value and efficacy, and

His medicines are all prepared upon scientific principles, from  
vegetable substances only, and have stood the test of more than  
twenty years. Among his medicines, which have effected many  
surprising cures, after all mineral remedies had failed, and of  
which abundant certificates of the most respectable persons in this  
city and vicinity will be given.

DR. DEAN'S INDIAN'S PANACEA, for the cure of Consumption,  
Scrofula, or King's Evil, Incipient Cancer, Syphilis and  
Mercurial Diseases, particularly Ulcers and Painful Affection of  
the Bones, Ulcerated Throat and Nostrils, Ulcers of every descrip-  
tion, Rheumatism, Scarcity or Hip Gout, Fever Sores and Internal  
Abscesses, Fistulas, Scald Head, Surveys, Bites, Chronic Sore Eyes,  
Erysipelas, numerous Diseases, Chronic Catarrh, Abscess, and Head-  
ache from particular causes, Pain in the Stomach and Dyspepsia,  
proceeding from vitiation, Affections of the Liver, Chronic Inflam-  
mation of the Kidneys, and general debility. It is singularly effi-  
cacious in renovating those constitutions which have been broken  
down by injurious treatment or juvenile irregularities. In general  
terms, it is recommended in all those diseases which arise from  
impurities of the blood or vitiation of the humors of whatever name  
or kind.

Rheumatic Oil, an Indian specific. This oil has effected cures  
where all other remedies have failed, and needs but a trial to prove  
its efficacy, in the most inveterate cases. It is also an effectual  
remedy in cases of Bruises, Contracted Sinews, Scalds and Burns.

#### SCALES.

Consisting of forty varieties, viz: Double Beam portable  
Platform Scales, 12 sizes. Single Beam ditto,  
8 sizes. Single and double Beam Dormant Platform  
Scales, 8 sizes. Railroad, Hay and Coal Scales,  
made any size required.  
Double beam Counter Scales, 4 sizes.  
Single beam " " 2 sizes.  
Common beam " 4 sizes.  
Brass beam " for Druggists' and  
Grocers' use.

Patent Balances, &c. All of which are graduated  
to either American or foreign weight  
and ready boxed for shipping. Per-  
sons in want of Scales will find it to  
their advantage to call and examine  
the large assortment on hand and

select at his Depot, 114 Front street, corner of Wall, New-York, or at  
the manufactory at Lansingburgh. For sale by  
HUMPHREY & LANSING, No. 63 State street, Albany.

#### ENCOURAGE HOME MANUFACTURERS.

DANIEL L. WEAVER would inform the citizens of Albany,  
that if in want of a good article of Umbrellas, Parasols, Parasol-  
lets or Sun Shades, that he is ready to please his friends at his  
manufactory, No. 63 Green street, next to the Baptist church. The  
work and price suit the times so well, that it is to be hoped they will  
encourage industry at home.

Repairing and re-covering done neat and cheap, at the shortest no-  
tice.

Wholesale for dresses kept constantly on hand.

#### OPTIC NERVE OIL.

FOR WEAK EYES.

This Oil has a direct influence on the Optic nerve. It imparts to  
the whole eye its pristine strength and vigor. Individuals in Al-  
bany, some 60 years of age, by using this have almost literally obtain-  
ed new organs of vision. Gentlemen of studious habits and ladies  
whose power of sight have become impaired by close application  
will find this to be of essential utility. In no instance sold except  
by myself personally. Price one dollar. For 10 or 20 cts a may  
be enclosed and sent by mail to any part of the Union.

apts m3

Dr. G. A. KNAPP, Oculist,  
496 Broadway, Albany, N. Y.

**Eggs**—Fresh Eggs constantly on hand at  
SMITH & PACKARD'S.

**Sugars**—Loaf, crushed, pulverized, and splendid brown sugar  
the cheapest yet offered in market, at  
SMITH & PACKARD'S.

**New Watch and Jewelry Store.**—The subscri-  
ber would re-  
spectfully inform his friends and the public, that he has taken the  
store 6 1-2 South Pearl street, lately occupied by James Sanders, and  
has just returned from New-York with a well selected stock of  
Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, Silver Ware, Gold and Gilt Jewelry, Cutlery,  
German Silver, Steel and Plated Fancy Goods, Watch Materi-  
als, Watch Glasses, &c.

Watches, Clocks and Jewelry repaired and warranted. Jewelry  
and Silver Ware made to order. The highest price paid for old Gold  
and Silver. Call and see: 23yl VISCHEER MIX.

**MAMMOTH VARIETY STORE,** Emporium, No. 335  
Broadway, Albany. The above extensive establishment has recently  
undergone very important alterations, and is now in the arrange-  
ment clear, neat, and worthy of notice. It is indeed a desir-  
able place of resort, where old or young may while away their leisure  
moments. The proprietor wishes it distinctly understood that he  
and his assistants are at all times happy to wait on visitors who call  
merely from curiosity—indeed, those citizens who will take the  
trouble to call, and when convenient introduce their friends (stra-  
ngers in the city) for the purpose of examining his unique collection  
will confer on the subscriber a favor, while he trusts to themselves  
the time will not be wholly lost. (22) E. VAN SCHAIK.

**Boots and Shoes.**—D. D. RAMSAY having removed  
his Boot and shoe store from No. 3  
Berkman House, would respectfully inform the Ladies and Gen-  
tlemen of the city of Albany, that he has opened a new Boot and  
shoe store at No. 517 Broadway, a few doors north of Bleecker  
Hall, where he will make to order first rate boots of all descrip-  
tions, which he will warrant to be a superior article. His long  
experience in the business and the success which has heretofore at-  
tended him in his efforts to please his customers enables him to  
say confidently that he will give them an article which for neatness  
and durability cannot be excelled. As the best way for the public  
to judge is to call and examine for themselves, he would respect-  
fully invite them to do so, assuring them that he will use his utmost  
endeavors to give them entire satisfaction.

N. B. Always on hand a good assortment of first rate boots and  
shoes, men's and boy's calf-skin and kip-skin boots, shoes and brogans;  
also Ladies' and misses' gaiters of a first rate quality. Prices  
to suit the times. ap.8

**Daguerreotype Notice.**—THE subscriber would an-  
nounce to the citizens of  
Albany and vicinity, that he continues to make Photographic Li-  
kenesses in every variety of style, from 8 A. M. to 6 P. M. Having  
recently made a vast improvement in the art, he is enabled to get  
amalgamates that cannot be surpassed.

TO ARTISTS.—Cameras, Chemicals, Plates, Cases, Gal-  
vanic Batteries, and every thing pertaining to the business, for sale low.  
Instructions given, &c. N. E. Sisson,  
18 ly No. 406 Broadway, Albany.

**Albany Steamboat Hotel.**—We respectfully solicit  
the patronage of the  
public. Everything which we furnish is of the best which the mar-  
kets afford. Our prices will be found to contrast favorably with  
any other establishment in the city of Albany.

Mechanics, Laborers and Farmers, together with the traveling  
public generally, are invited to give us a call at 122 on the Pier.  
W. LITTLEJOHN.

**Dr. Herrick's Sugar Coated Pills:**  
The ALPHA and OMEGA of Medicines!



THE reputation of these truly celebrated Pills have now spread over  
the vast extent of our country, until their virtues are every where  
known and appreciated: while the many astonishing cures which they  
have and are constantly achieving, has attracted the attention of our  
most intelligent citizens, and numbers of the Medical Profession have  
come forward and endorsed them the CONQUERORS of Disease. These  
truly vegetable extract pills, as a family cathartic, are acknowledged as equal,  
being destitute of all mineral medicines. They can be administered at  
all times and under all circumstances with the happiest results and with  
the fullest assurance that a cure is certain to follow, if a cure be possible.  
OTHER Sugar Coated Pills have recently been circulated throughout  
city and country but as they are composed of injurious medicines, and  
made by a set of unprincipled adventurers, destitute of all medical knowl-  
edge, a discerning public will deal out to them that silent rebuke which  
their consummate ignorance so richly merits.

Herrick's Pills sell for 25 cents per Box. Each box contains 30 Pills—  
2 and 3 being an ordinary dose.

#### HERRICK'S SCIATIC LINIMENT.

THE INFALLIBLE REMEDY

For Rheumatism, Sprains, Bruises, Contracted Cords, Sore Throat, Quin-  
zy, Croup, Stiff Joints, Shrunken Sinews, Ague in the Breast and Face,  
Toothache, Frozen Feet, Diseases of the Spine, Paralyzed Limbs, and  
whenever an external application is needed. The rapidity with which  
this

WONDER WORKING MEDICINE

Cures the worst cases of the above diseases, and has attracted the AD-  
MIRATION of the world. That all may avail themselves of the use of  
this blessing to humanity, the Doct. has put the price at 25 cts. Each  
bottle has the Doct's name blown in the glass, and enveloped in a cut of  
a diseased spine, accompanied with full directions.

DR. HERRICK'S

#### VEGETABLE TONIC BITTERS

put up in boxes, accompanied with directions, and sell for 25 cents. Each  
box will make half a gallon.

Also, those suffering from pains and weakness in the breast, sides and  
back, also Rheumatism, Lumbago, &c., will find a friend in the use of

#### GALBANUM STRENGTHENING PLASTER.

Spread on fine kid leather, will wear from one to six months. Price only  
15-24 cents, and are taking the place of all other plasters, and are con-  
sidered the best and cheapest plaster now in use.

pamphlets giving a more general description of the Medicine may  
be had of any of the agents.

Principal Depot, 53 State street, Albany, N. Y. All orders must be  
directed to L. R. HERRICK & Co. These medicines can be obtained in  
any city, village and town where this paper circulates. Sold by Drug-  
gists and country merchants throughout the United States and Canada.  
Albany, June 25, 1847. 30m6

**STARCH**—Just received a fresh supply of Poland Starch; so  
beautifully alluded to by the poet Campbell,  
"Warsaw's last champion from her heights surveyed  
Wide o'er the field a heap of starch displayed."  
SMITH & PACKARD.

#### Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla;

The most extraordinary Medicine in the world. This Extract is  
put up in Quart bottles; it is six times cheaper, pleasanter,  
and warranted superior to any sold. It cures diseases  
without vomiting, purging, sickening, or debilitating  
the patient.

#### Great Spring and Summer Medicine.

The great beauty and superiority of this Sarsaparilla over all other  
Medicine is, whilst it Eradicates disease, it Invigorates the body. It  
is one of the very best Spring and Summer Medicines ever known;  
it not only purifies the whole system and strengthens the person, but  
it creates New and Rich blood; a power possessed by no other Medi-  
cine. And in this lies the grand secret of its wonderful success. It  
has performed within the past two years, more than 33,000 cures of  
Severe Cases of Diseases at least 5,000 of these were considered in-  
curable. More than 3,000 cases of Chronic Rheumatism; 2,000 cases  
of Dropsy; 400 cases of General Debility and Want of Energy;  
7,000 cases of the different Female Complaints; 2,000 cases of Scro-  
fula; 1,500 cases of the Liver Complaint; 2,500 cases of disease of  
the Kidneys and Dropsy; 3,000 cases of Consumption; 4 and Thou-  
sands of cases of disease of the Blood, viz: Ulcers, Erysipelas, Salt  
Rheum, Pimples on the face, &c., &c. Together with numerous  
cases of Sick Headache, Pain in the Side and Chest, Spinal Affections,  
&c., &c.

This, we are aware, must appear incredible, but we have letters  
from physicians and our agents from all parts of the United States,  
informing us of extraordinary cures. R. Van Buskirk, Esq., one of  
the most respectable druggists in Newark, N. J., informs us that he  
can refer to more than 150 cases in that place alone. There are  
thousands of cases in the City of New York, which we will refer to  
with pleasure, and to men of character. It is the best medicine for  
the Preventive of disease known. It undoubtedly saved the lives of  
more than

#### 5,000 CHILDREN THE PAST SEASON.

As it removed the cause of disease, and prepared them for the  
Summer season.

#### UNITED STATES OFFICER.

Capt. G. W. McLean, member of the Legislature, and late of the  
United States Navy, has kindly sent us the following certificate. It  
tells its own story.

Railway, Jan. 25, 1847.

A year since I was taken with the Influenza, and my whole system  
left in a debilitated state. I was induced to try Dr. Townsend's Sar-  
saparilla, and after taking two or three bottles, I was very much re-  
lieved, and attribute it entirely to the said Sarsaparilla. I have  
continued taking it, and find that I improve every day. I believed  
it saved my life, and would not be without it under any considera-  
tion. G. W. McLEAN.

#### DYSPEPSIA.

No fluid or medicine has ever been discovered which so nearly  
resembles the gastric juice or saliva, in decomposing food and  
strengthening the organs of digestion is their preparation of Sarsa-  
parilla.

Bank Department, Albany, May 10, 1845.

Dr. Townsend: Sir—I have been afflicted for several years with  
dyspepsia in its worst form, attended with sourness of stomach, loss  
of appetite, extreme heartburn, and a great aversion to all kinds of  
food, and for weeks (what I could eat) I have been unable to retain  
but a small portion on my stomach. I tried the usual remedies but  
they had but little or no effect in removing the complaint: I was in-  
duced, about two months since, to try your Extract of Sarsaparilla,  
and I must say with little confidence; but after using nearly two bot-  
tles, I found my appetite restored, and the heartburn entirely re-  
moved; and I would earnestly recommend the use of it to those who  
have been afflicted as I have been.

Yours, &c.,

W. W. VAN ZANDT.

#### GREAT FEMALE MEDICINE.

Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla is a Sovereign and speedy cure for  
incipient Consumption, Barrenness, Leucorrhoea, or Whites, obstruc-  
tion or difficult Menstruation, Incontinence of Urine, or involuntary  
discharge thereof, and for the general prostration of the system—no  
matter whether the result of inherent cause or causes, produced by  
irregularity, illness or accident.

Nothing can be more surprising than its invigorating effects on  
the human frame. Persons all weakness and lassitude, from taking it,  
at once become robust and full of energy under its influence. It  
immediately counteracts the nervousness of the female frame,  
which is the great cause of barrenness.

It will not be expected of us, in cases of so delicate a nature, to  
exhibit certificates of cures performed, but we can assure the afflicted  
that hundreds of cases have been reported to us. Several cases where  
families have been without children, after using a few bottles of this  
invaluable medicine, have been blessed with healthy offspring.

Dr. Town-end: My wife being greatly distressed by weakness and  
general debility, and suffering continually by pain and a sensation of  
bearing down, falling of the womb, and with other difficulties, and  
having known cases where your medicine has effected great cures,  
and also hearing it recommended for such cases as I have described,  
I obtained a bottle of your Extract of Sarsaparilla, and followed the  
directions you gave me. In a short period it removed her complaints  
and restored her health. Being grateful for the benefits she received  
I take pleasure in thus acknowledging it, and recommending it to the  
public.

Albany, Aug. 17, 1844,

Cor of Grand and Lydium sts.

#### OPINIONS OF PHYSICIANS.

Dr. Townsend is almost daily receiving orders from physicians in dif-  
ferent parts of the Union.

This is to certify that we, the undersigned, Physicians of the City of  
Albany, have in numerous cases prescribed Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla,  
and believe it to be one of the most valuable preparations of the Sarsa-  
parilla in the market.

H. P. PULING, M. D.

J. WILSON, M. D.

R. B. BRIGGS, M. D.

P. E. ELMENDORF, M. D.

Albany, April 1, 1846.

The following is from one of the most respectable physicians on Long  
Island:—

Greenport, July 10, 1846.

Dr. Townsend: Dear Sir—It is with satisfaction that I say to you, that  
I have recently witnessed, in several cases, the most beneficial results  
from the use of your Extract of Sarsaparilla. Being engaged in the  
practice of medicine, I have prescribed it in several cases, and never with-  
out benefit. In the removal of disease arising from a deranged state of  
the digestive organs, jaundice, &c., it far exceeds any thing of the kind  
ever before offered to the public. You will please send me two dozen,  
&c., &c.

Respectfully yours S. C. PRESTON, M. D.

This is to certify that we, the undersigned, practicing Thom-  
sonian Physicians of the City of Albany, have frequently prescribed Dr. Town-  
send's Compound Extract of Sarsaparilla, and from its known qualities,  
would recommend it to the public for mercurial, scrofulous, and other  
contagious diseases, in preference to any of the above named remedies  
in use.

Albany, April 2, 1846.

Principal Office, 126 FULTON Street, Sun Building, N. Y.; Red-  
ding & Co., No 8 State st. Boston; 105 South Pearl st. Albany; and  
by principal druggists generally, throughout the United States, West  
Indies and the Canada.

None genuine, except put up in the large square bottles, which  
contain a quart, and signed with the written signature of S. P.  
TOWNSEND, and his name blown on the glass. 28 y3



Good news for the Blind!

**Blindness Cured Without an Operation.**

DR. G. A. KNAPP,

OCULIST,

Respectfully informs the public that he has opened an office at 496 Broadway, Albany, opposite Stanwix Hall, where he will attend to all persons afflicted with BLINDNESS, or other Diseases of the EYE, and particularly Amaurosis, Ophthalmia, (or inflammation) of every grade, Opacity, Granulation of the Eye Lids, and some cases of Cataract. His method of restoring health and sight to diseased Eyes without an operation, is of recent discovery, and the results have astonished the Profession and elicited the warmest gratitude of patients.

No charge for examinations at the office.

Albany, March 25, 1847.

Ap 22 m3

**Fresh Hams,** first quality, just received at Family Provision Store, Cor. Hudson and Green streets, by SMITH & PACKARD.

**MUFFS AND ROBES—**At No. 3 Exchange. Received this morning the largest and best selected assortment ever offered to the public, consisting of

**MUFFS—**Fine Isabella Bear, Stone do, Black do, Grisley do; Blue Fox, Wood do, Red do; Nat. Lynx, Taft do, Black do.

Together with a large assortment of Chinchella Grey Squirrel, Wolf, imitation Lynx, black and natural Jenett and Coney.

**ROBES—**Trimmed: Martin, Jenett, Wolf and Coon. Untrimmed: No. 1 Buffalo Robes. No. 1 extra assorted do. Indian tanned do.

**GLOVES—**Gentlemen's driving Plucked and Unplucked Otter and Seal Gloves. Ladies' Otter and Musk Riding Gloves.

**CAPS—**Otter, Seal, Nutria, Musk, Boas, silk Plush, Fur Trimmed, Cloth, Youth's, and Children's Velvet.

Also, Bows, Neck Ties, Umbrellas and Canes, which are offered to the public at a small advance. Purchasers will do well to give us a call before purchasing elsewhere.

d) GOODWIN &amp; McKINNY, 3 Exchange.

**Fine Green and Black Teas, AT NEW YORK PRICES.**

Those who desire good Teas, and at reasonable prices, should not fail to call at the Depot of the PEKIN TEA COMPANY, No. 379 Broadway, Albany, (41 No. 43 Market street). They will sell all qualities of Green and Black Teas, at twenty-five to fifty per cent cheaper than such Teas are usually sold. Their English and "Oolong" Black Teas at fifty cents is admitted to be as good as is sold elsewhere at six shillings, and their Young Hyson at seventy-five cents is better than may sell at a dollar. A single trial will satisfy any one that such is the fact. Teas which do not give entire satisfaction, may be returned, and the money refunded.

Albany, July 1.

31st

**Albany Museum,** every evening commences at 8 o'clock. A great variety of Dramatic Entertainments, consisting of Plays, Farces, Burlesques, Dances, Comedies and Sentimental Singers, &c., sustained by professional talent of distinguished celebrity and worth. Performances in bill of the day.

30th

F. H. METZGER'S

**HAIR CUTTING and SHAVING SALOON:**

No. 329 Broadway, Albany.

**Diplomas—**Independent Order of Rechabites. For Sale at this office.

25th

**Fine Mess Pork,** the best the market affords, at SMITH & PACKARD'S.

**Restorative Wine Bitters.**—This valuable pectoral and corroborant remedy is admirably calculated to restore tone to the muscular fibre, thereby imparting strength and energy to the whole system. It will be found of great value in all cases of debility, pain in the breast, loss of appetite, insipient consumption, and those truly desolating complaints peculiar to females, such as (Anor alba), bearing down pain, &c. By giving to the digestive organs, they are peculiarly useful in Dyspepsia or indigestion, removing acid eructations, flatulency, and other distressing concomitant symptoms. In short, they are understandingly recommended, and will be found a most valuable preparation in all cases where a strengthening remedy is required. Put up in wine bottles. Price one dollar. Prepared and sold at the Botanic Medicine Store, No. 24 Ferry street, Troy, N. Y.

17

**AMUSEMENT.**—AT THE BROADWAY ODEON EVERY night through the season. We are happy to announce to the public generally, but to the sons and daughters of industry more especially, that we shall spare no pains or expense to render the ODEON a place of profit and pleasure to a deserving public. Prices of admission, Box 50 cents; Parquet, 25 cents; Gallery 12 1/2 cents. Performance to commence at half past 7 o'clock. Feb. 27

16

**Albany Cigar Depot.** Corner of Green and Hudson sts. The subscriber informs his friends and the public, that he has continually on hand for sale, a large and excellent assortment of Regalia, Principe, Havana, and L. Norma Cigars, which he offers on the most advantageous terms, to wholesale or retail dealers.

d) 10

CHARLES W. LEWIS

**Gentlemen's Hats.**—Goodwin & McKinney, Hatters, will introduce Leary & Co's Spring Style which will be the prevailing style of the season, on Wednesday, March 3. All orders left at the Great Hat Emporium, No. 3 Exchange will be promptly attended to.

mar 11th

**D. Harris, jr.,** Importer, Manufacturer and Dealer in Paper Hanging, Borders, Curtain papers, Fireproof Plates, Paper boxes, and paper box material. A large stock of everything in his line of business kept constantly on hand, and for sale at the lowest New-York prices, at the large Warehouse No. 8 Green St. Albany.

N. B. Count y Merchants, and Dealers in our line of business, will find it to their advantage to call, before purchasing elsewhere new styles constantly receiving.

ap 8 m. 3.

**WANTED.**—THREE more competent Travelling Agents for the Mechanic's Advocate. To men of experience and industry an excellent opportunity is now offered.

**NEW-YORK MARKETS.**

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Jan. 22

ASHES—100 lbs.		LEATHER.	
Pots.	4 87	Oak.	22
Pearls.	6 50	Hemlock, light.	16
BEESWAX—lb.		Do middle.	16
White.	50	Do heavy.	15
Yellow.	27	Do damaged.	13
CANDLES—lb.		Do poor do.	9
Tallow, mould.	11	MCLASSES.	
Sperm.	31	New Orleans.	32
Stearic.	—	Porto Rico.	29
COAL.		St Croix.	36
Liverpool, chl.	7 25	Trinidad.	30
Newcastle.	6 75	Martinique.	—
Scotch.	5 50	Gouldaloupe.	—
Sydney.	7 00	Havana.	21
Pictou.	7 00	Matanzas.	21
Virginia.	—	English Islands.	—
Anthracite.	6 00	NAILS—lb.	
COFFEE—lb.		Cut, 4d a 40d.	4
Java.	10	(3d 1 ct and 2d 2 cts more)	—
Porto Rico.	—	Wrot, 6d a 20d.	14
Laguayra.	8	Horseshoe.	21
Cuba.	—	OILS—Per gal.	
Brazil.	8	Flor 30 flask bx.	6 50
St. Domingo.	6 1/2	French 12 p's.	4 50
COPPER—lb.		Olive, gal.	1 37
Shanthing.	23	Palm, lb.	62 1/2
Old.	18	Linsed, En.	62
Braziers.	25	Whale.	34
Pig.	18	Sperm, full.	1 00
Bolts.	25	Do winter.	1 12
CORKS.		PLASTER PARIS.	
Velvet, gross.	45	Plaster Paris.	2 50
Common.	25	PROVISIONS.	
Philad.	12	Beef, mess, bri.	12 —
COTTON.		Beef, prime.	9 25
New Orleans.	14	Carco.	—
Alabama.	14	Pork, mess.	15 00
Florida.	13	Pork, prime.	13 25
Upland, fair.	12 1/2	Cargo.	—
Do good fair.	13	Hog's lard, lb.	10
FLOUR AND MEAL.		Butter, prime.	22
Western canal.	7 00	Do ordinary.	12
Ohio via canal.	7 62 1/2	Do Philadelphia.	—
Ohio via Pa.	7 56	Cheese, Am.	7
Michigan.	7 12	Hams, smok'd.	11
Troy.	7 75	RICE.	
Philadelphia.	—	Rice, 100 lbs.	5 00
Brandywine.	—	SALT.	
Georgetown.	—	Turks Island.	35
Baltimore.	—	Bonaire.	35
Richmond City.	—	Curacao.	—
Do country.	—	Ivica.	—
Alexandria.	—	Cadiz.	—
Genesee.	7 25	St Ubes.	—
Fredericksburg.	—	Lisbon.	—
Petersburgh.	—	Sicily.	—
Rye Flour.	6 87	Liv'd ground.	1 15
Corn meal, J and.	—	Do do fine.	1 35
Brandywine.	5 25	STEEL—lb.	
Corn meal, in hhd.	—	German.	13
Brand.	22 50	Eng hoop L.	13 1/2
GRAIN—bush.		Spring.	5 1/2
Wheat, W. & N. Y.	1 90	Trieste, in box.	—
Do South.	—	American.	5
Rye, North.	1 25	TEAS—lb.	
Corn, Jer. & N'n.	1 03	Imperial.	70
Do Southern.	1 00	Gunpowder.	70
Harley, N. R.	74	Hyson.	75
Oats, Northern.	65	Young Hyson.	70
Do Southern.	75	Hyson Skin.	49
Do New Jersey.	43	Souchoing.	45
HOPS.		TIN—lb.	
First sort.	10	Block S Am.	24 1/2
HEMP—ton.		Block E I.	24 1/2
American.	150 00	In pils, 1-3x bx.	9 75
Russian.	275 00	TOMACCO.	
Manilla.	195 00	Richmond.	6
Sisal.	—	Petersburgh.	6
Sunn.	—	N Carolina.	—
Java.	—	Kentucky.	64
Italian.	—	Cuba.	24
HIDES.		St Domingo.	17 1/2
Cale gra salt.	—	Manufactured.	15
Do dry.	1 10	Do No 2.	9
Dry Southern.	10	Do No 3.	7
IRON.		Do 32b lump.	15
Pig. Eng. & Scotch.	29 00	Cavendish.	25
Pig. Amer. No. 1.	30 50	WOOL.	
Do common.	25 00	Am. Sax. fleece, lb.	40
Bar. Rus. PSI.	102 50	Am. full blood Mer.	38
Do new.	—	Am. half and gr. do.	32
Do Swedes.	90 —	Am. Na. gr. Mer.	27
Do Amer. rolled.	85 —	Super. pulled.	31
Eng. refined.	85 —	No. 1, pulled.	29
Eng. common.	72 50	No. 2, pulled.	—
ht. Rus. 1st qu.	11 00	South Am. washed.	12
Eng. & American.	6	Do do and picked.	18
Hoop, do cwt.	6 50	Do unwashed.	7
LEAD.		African.	11
Pig.	4 62	Smyrna.	13
Bar.	43	Mexican.	11
Sheet.	5	ZINC.—In sheets,	

**REGALIA:**

At the Mammoth Variety Store,

ALBANY, N. Y.

The subscriber is extensively engaged in the Manufacture and sale of every description of Regalia; Also in the sale of Velvets, Merinos, Satins, Ribbons, Quality Bindings, Gold and Silver Trimmings, &c., &c., of which he has always on hand a splendid assortment. Orders in the above line will be filled at short notice and at lowest prices. Work and materials in all cases warranted to give satisfaction.

1522

E. VAN SCHAAK, 3-5 Broadway.

**TEAS--TEAS!**

ALBANY Agency of the New-York Canton Tea Company. The oldest Tea Establishment in America! Retail prices as follows, subject in all cases to be returned if not approved of:

GREENS—Per lb.		BLACKS—Per lb.	
Good Young Hyson.	\$0 50	No. 1 Souchoing.	\$0 50
Fine do.	0 62 1/2	No. 2 do.	0 62 1/2
No. 2 Fragrant do.	0 75	Finest do.	0 75
No. 3 very fine do.	1 00	Fragrant Powchong diff. p's	do.
Silver Leaf.	1 25	Congo.	do.
Good Hyson.	0 75	Fine Oolong.	0 50
Very fine do.	1 00	Very fine do.	0 75
Extra Fragrant.	1 25	Ex. fine do.	1 00
Good Hyson Skin.	0 50	Ning Yong, various prices.	—
Good Imperial.	0 75	Finest English Break-	—
Very fine do.	1 00	fast Tea, (very rich	—
Extra fine do.	1 15	Pekoe flavored.	0 75
Good Gunpowder.	0 75	Fine Orange Pekoe.	0 62 1/2
Fine do.	1 00	Finest Pekoe Flow's	1 00
Extra fine do.	1 25	Howqua, or finest b'k	—

Tea imported.

No plus ultra Teas, both Green and Black, of all descriptions, the highest grades grown in China.

TAKE NOTICE!—The Canton Tea Company are the exclusive venders of the superior Black Tea called "Howqua's Mixture." They introduced it in America in 1840—and every other person or house professing to sell the same at all—much less at a lower price—deceive the unwary, as the public themselves will perceive, by comparing the spurious with the genuine "Howqua" vended by the Canton Tea Company.

Every package (in addition to its containing full weight independent of the wrapper) bears the stamp of neatness and elegance, and the Teas therein are so thoroughly secured from light and air, that their quality and power will remain unimpaired in any climate.

W. S. &amp; C. GREENWOOD, Agents,

598 Broadway, cor. Columbia.

**C. KOLLMEYER,**

BOOK, PLAIN AND FANCY JOB PRINTER,

Nos. 13, 14 and 15 Commercial Buildings, corner of

Broadway and Hudson street, ALBANY,

AND OFFICE OF

**THE SON OF TEMPERANCE AND RECHABITE.**

BOOK PRINTING.

Books of any magnitude, either Type or Stereotype, executed in the best style, and with as much despatch as the materials and work will admit of.

PAMPHLETS.

Reports, Addresses, Catalogues, Sermons, Speeches, etc., and Pamphlets of all kinds, with or without covers, done at short notice, in any style required.

Special attention paid to printing the Constitutions of the Sons of Temperance, Rechabites, I. O. O. F., &c.

CARD PRINTING.

Having one of Ruggles' Superior Engines, and a very extensive assortment of beautiful Card Type, all kinds of Cards, such as Admission, Business, Dinner, Invitation, Supper, Visiting and Wedding Cards, will be printed in the greatest variety of styles, and on the most reasonable terms.

BILLETS,

For social, private, or public purposes, executed in the most beautiful style.

CIRCULARS, BLANKS, &amp;c.

Mr. K. has been at great expense in procuring a variety of Type, such as Script, Secretary, etc., expressly for Circulars, Insurance Policies, and Blanks of every description.

SHOP AND FANCY BILLS,

Of every description, got up in superior style, and at the shortest notice, with or without borders. JOBS, in colors, Gold L. af, Bronze (various shades), Tintographies, with shades of the rainbow, (of which Mr. K. is the original inventor), executed with neatness and dispatch.

BANK CHECKS AND DRAFTS,

Printed to order for any Bank, in any style, with black or colored inks.

JAUNDICE BITTERS.—These Bitters are unquestionably one of the best Medicines in use for cleansing the system of morbid or superfluous bile, removing the yellowness of the skin, exciting action, and restoring tone and energy to the digestive apparatus and organic system. It is therefore with confidence that I recommend this article in the following ailments, feeling secure of a favorable testimony from those who may try it, viz.—Loss of, or weak appetite, general feeling of languor, disinclination to bodily or mental exertion, irritability and deranged temper, disturbed and unrefreshing sleep, pain or fullness in the stomach after eating, flatulency, heartburn, headache, giddiness, lassitude, palpitation, costive habits, &c., &c. Also for hemorrhoids, or piles, which are always caused by a faulty state of the biliary or digestive organs.

Prepared and sold at No. 24 Ferry street, Troy, N. Y.

75 cts. per bottle. P. W. HARRINGTON,

Botanic Physician.



## THE STUDENT OF MADRID.—Continued.

"Well said the officer, "I came commissioned to assure you special favor and high reward, but, by my honor as a soldier, no gain or recompense can worthily requite such service as yours."

"For me little can be done replied the Count. My desires tend to a peaceful existence in the arms of my young wife, far removed from cares of state. Such is the reward I promise myself. Let your acts be speedy and decided, for it might well happen that—" his brow contracted into deeper folds, and his voice assumed a discordant harshness—"I have decimated the ranks of the scoundrels, but enough yet remain to give much trouble. Take sure measures, and muster your resources. You will need them all."

"Fear not," replied the confident soldier. "We, too, have been active, and have good and steady friends. At a word, the Realista volunteers and the trusty Agraviados fly to their arms. Romagosa, Caraval, Erro, Gonzalez, and the venerable Cyrillo, still live. The Guards are for us. So are the civil authorities and captains-general of eleven provinces. Let the moment come, and you will see that, with this document in our hand, all is done. Confidence for confidence," he continued. "Read this list of names. It contains those of our most approved friends, and will reassure you as to the chances of the future."

He handed a paper to the Count, who, barely looking at it, said thoughtfully—

"Leave it with me till to-morrow. At the critical moment, it will be of immense weight with many waverers. 'Tis late; in a few minutes I must go out.—Place me at the feet of your gracious master, and tell him he will have no more faithful subject than his humble slave."

"Will you see him?" said the officer gently. His companion shook his head.

"Twere, not wise," he replied. "The time is not yet come. When it arrives, I shall be the first to bend knee before him. Be watchful, prudent, and prompt. Yet one word. You have confided somewhat in that fellow Regato. Trust him not too far. I deem him a traitor. Let him be proved such, and he shall not escape the rope he has long deserved. And now farewell!"

The two men parted, and, as the Count returned from the door, Fredrico heard a rustling of silks that materially increased his heart's pulsations.

"My fair bride!" gallantly exclaimed his Excellency, "I am enchanted to see you. How lovely you look, Rosaura! and how deeply I regret that important affairs leave me but a few moments to devote to you."

"It would seem," said the lady, with cold severity, "that your Excellency has converted my poor apartment into an audience chamber."

"A thousand pardons, dear Rosaura," was the reply. "A particular friend craved a short interview."

"It is late," said the lady pointedly. "I wish your Excellency a good night."

"What!" cried the Count impatiently. "You dismiss me thus?"

"I am indisposed to-night."

"You are a cruel tyrant, Rosaura."

"I, Excellency? They say worse things of you."

"Who, and what?"

"No matter. May your Excellency live a thousand years!"

"With you, Rosaura," replied the Count, assuming an air of tenderness which, as Fredrico thought, sat supremely ill upon him, and endeavoring to take her hand. She drew it quickly back.

"Veremos Excelencia. We shall see."

"The devil take the Excellency!" cried the Count, tossing all self-command, and stamping angrily with his foot. Rosaura curtsied low.

"You forget my rights over you, Rosaura. I came to tell you that in a few days, as I hope, my dearest wishes will be accomplished."

"We shall see, Excellency," repeated the provoking beauty.

The Count stepped up to her, and said, with his sullen smile. "You rejoice not at it, Rosaura?"

"No," was her laconic reply.

"You love me not?"

"Love you, Excellency? a great statesman like you! Certainly not, Excellency."

"I grieve to hear it, my beautiful bride; but, fortunately, love often comes with marriage. You shall learn to love me, Rosaura. Our existence shall be a happy and envied one. You detest state affairs: I will leave them and devote myself solely to you. Far from the capital, we will lead a pastoral life, amidst myrtles and meadows, flocks and shepherds, in all the sweet tranquility of a terrestrial paradise."

Whether sketched in jest or in earnest, this picture of rustic felicity had evidently few charms for Rosaura, at least in the companionship proposed. Suddenly she

stepped up to the Count, took his hand, looked full into his dark serious countenance, and laughed aloud and most musically.

"What do I hear, Excellency?" she exclaimed; "you in myrtle groves and smiling meadows—you leading a shepherd's tranquil life! Oh, ye Saints! as a shepherd in the Alpuxarras. Ah! the flocks would fly and scatter themselves, when they beheld the gloomy lines upon your brow. Where are sheep to be found who would be tended by that ensanguined hand? Where could you find repose? Is there a place free from the echoes of the curses that martyred Liberals have heaped upon you? Where is the domestic hearth around which would not range themselves the spectres of the wretches who, at your command, have been blotted from the book of life. Count, I shudder at the thought! Holy Mother of God! is that the happy future you would compel me to share? No, no, never!—though the garrote were to encircle my neck, as it did that of the unhappy lady at Granada, who refused to betray her husband, and whom you sent to the scaffold in his stead! Has she never appeared to your Excellency, cold and pale, and with sightless eyes? For Quito's treasures would I not behold her—her and the whole ghastly train; hundreds, ay hundreds of them, in the long, black-bordered shrouds, and the barefooted friars with their *misericordia!* Mercy, mercy, Excellency! with me would come the evil spirits, and a thousand—but, good-night, good-night, Excellency."

With a graceful movement of hand and head she glided from the room. The Count attempted not to detain her. He stood motionless, his hand thrust into his breast, and followed her with his eyes in astonishment.

"The silly child!" he at last murmured. "But how lovely she is? I, whom all fear—even *he*," he emphatically added—"I almost quail before her mad petulance. Well, well!" he continued after a pause, "the priest first and discipline afterwards. A man who has bowed and broken so many stubborn spirits, will hardly be vanquished by the humors of a wilful girl. Good-night, my lovely bride. "We shall see," you said; and assuredly we will see."

He took his hat, and was about to leave the room, when, by an inadvertent movement, Fredrico let fall his poinard. The Count was quick of hearing, and the poise, slight as it was, drew his attention. He turned sharply towards the spot where the student was concealed.

"What was that?" he cried. "Something fell in the closet. Have we listeners here?"

For an instant he hesitated; then, taking one of the massive silver candlesticks, he stepped briskly to the closet, and was almost knocked down by the door, which Fredrico pushed violently open. The waxlights fell to the ground; like a winged shadow, the student sprang past the astonished Count, reached the door before the latter recovered from his alarm, and would doubtless have got clear off, had he not, in hurry and ignorance, turned the wrong handle. The Count grasped his coat-skirt, and pulled him back.

"Scoundrel!" he cried. "What do you here?"

For sole reply, Fredrico seized his assailant by the throat, and a struggle began, which, although speedily decided in favor of the active student, was destined to have most important results. The Count was vigorous, and defended himself well. He had little opportunity of calling out, closely grappled as he was, but he dealt his antagonist more than one heavy blow. At last Fredrico dashed him to the ground, and disappeared from the room, leaving behind him one of his coat-skirts, torn off in the contest. In falling, the Count's head struck against a table, and he lay for a few seconds stunned by the shock. Recovering himself, he sprang to his feet, foaming with rage, his dark visage black with shame and anger. "Seize him!" he cried, hurrying down the corridor. Twenty servants flew to obey the order. But it was too late. The student passed like a fire-flash before the porter, and made good his escape from the house. "Follow him!" shouted the Count—"a hundred ounces for his captor!" And, stimulated by this princely reward, the eager domestics ran, like hounds after a deer, on the track of the student, who soon heard the shouts of his enemies, and the shrill whistle of the *serenos*, around on all sides of him.

Although panting from his brief but violent struggle with the Count, Fredrico traversed with extreme swiftness several streets and squares, until want of breath at last compelled him to a moment's pause. He looked around, and observed the locality. Before him lay the massive buildings of the royal palace, favored by whose shadow he continued his flight, now up-hill. But the numbers of his pursuers, their intimate knowledge of the ground, and of the short cuts and by-lanes, gave them a great advantage; and, to his dismay, he found himself so closely and accurately followed, that capture appeared inevitable.

"Had I but my knife," he exclaimed aloud, pausing in despair, "I would keep them off or die! Fool that

I have been! Sentries on all sides! They have taken alarm! What can I do?"

"Go to Ciudad-Real, if not too late," said a man, wrapped in a cloak, and wearing a small three cornered hat, who suddenly stepped from behind a massive stone column, close to where the student stood.

Fredrico at once recognized the speaker.

"For God's sake, Geronimo!" he cried, "assist me in this strait. If they catch me I am lost. And hark! yonder they come! I hear the baying of the menial pack, on all sides the way is barred!"

Geronimo seized Fredrico's hand, and hurried him behind the pillar. "There is only one chance," he said, "muffle yourself in my cloak, take my hat, assume a stoop, and walk slowly, like an old man."

"What is your plan?" cried the student.

"Ask no questions. Do as I bid you. Do you see yonder door?" "Of the palace?" "Go in there."

"Into the palace?"

"Of course. Look neither right nor left; cross the first court to the great portal. There await me.—Quick—here they come!" And he pushed him away.

Not without doubt and disquietude did Fredrico obey the orders of the old man, who displayed, in this conjuncture, a promptitude and decision rare at his age. But the student had no alternative. Wrapped in Regato's cloak, and feigning a feeble gait, he passed slowly and unquestioned before the soldiers of the royal guard. This impunity in a palace where the strictest watch and ward were usually kept, was an enigma to Fredrico; and he was still more puzzled, when, whilst waiting at the portal, several persons, shrouded like himself in dark cloaks, passed before him, greeting him as they went with a muttered "*buenas noches*," and disappeared in the corridors of the palace. At last came Geronimo. He had provided himself in the interval with another cloak. His appearance was an immense relief to the student.

"Are they gone?" said Fredrico. "May I venture out?"

"Thank the saints that you are here!" replied Geronimo. "And now tell me what has happened."

Fredrico told his adventures; and old Regato listened to the narrative with marks of the strongest interest. Now he nodded his head, then beat the ground with his heel, or threw back his cloak and gesticulated with his arms. When he heard what the Count had said of him and of his probable fate, he laughed heartily. "Bah!" said he, "threatened men live long. I have had hotter broth cooked for me, and cooled it with my breath. I hope to die in my bed, like a good Christian; and as for my chance of a rope, I would not change with his Excellency. The infernal schemer! I'll pay him off now. *Madre de todas gracias!* had we but the list of the conspirators, what a blow might be struck!"

"The list!" repeated Fredrico. "Stay, let me remember!" and, plunging his hand into his pocket, he pulled out a torn paper. "When I threw the man down, this remained sticking between my waistcoat and neck-cloth, where he had grappled me. I noticed it when I got outside, and thrust it into my pocket."

Without listening to this explanation, Geronimo seized the paper, and, by the light of a lamp under the portal, examined it with eager curiosity. At sight of its contents, a savage joy sparkled in his eye.

"Ah, *maldito!*" he exclaimed with a laugh of triumph; we have you now. Fredrico, the rose-colored lady is ten times more surely yours, than if you had remained in the closet and his Excellency had not discovered you. Follow and be silent. Whatever happens, not a word till I bid you; then speak boldly, and tell what you know."

Through winding corridors, up and down stairs, along galleries where sentries stood like statues, Geronimo led the way, until he reached a room whose door was opened by a gigantic lackey in the gaudy royal livery. Fredrico who followed close upon his heels, suddenly found himself in the presence of a number of men, for the most part elderly, and of grave, respectable aspect, who stood in small knots about the apartment, or sat at tables on which were wine and refreshments, conversing in a low tone. Amongst these a hum of interest arose on Regato's entrance; and under cover of the attention he attracted, his companion passed unnoticed.

At once flashed upon Fredrico, that he had penetrated into that notorious Camarilla or secret council of King Ferdinand VII., so much spoken of, so often cursed and scoffed at, so greatly feared, and justly hated. This was the cringing and pernicious conclave, of whose vile proceedings so many tales were told; these were the men, of all ranks and classes, who poured into the jealous despot's ear the venom of calumny and falsehood; these the spies and traitors who, by secret and insidious denunciations, brought sudden arrest and unmerited punishment upon their innocent fellow-citizens, and who kept the King advised of all that passed in Madrid, from the amorous intrigues of a grocer's wife, to the political ones concerted in the cabinet of the Infante Don Carlos.

To be continued.